

XIV. *Descriptions of new genera and species of Tenebrionidæ from Australia, New Caledonia and Norfolk Island.* By FREDERICK BATES.

[Read 7th April, 1873.]

THE following is a list of the new genera and species described in this paper:—

NYCTOZOILIDES.

<i>Nyctozoilus Deyrollei</i>	..	..	..	Australia.
<i>Styrus</i> (n. g.) <i>elongatulus</i>	..	..	..	Queensland.
<i>Amphianax</i> (n. g.) <i>subcoriaceus</i>	..	..	..	Australia.
<i>Agasthenes</i> (n. g.) <i>Westwoodi</i>	..	..	..	S. Australia.

CYPHALEIDES.

<i>Amarygmimus</i> (n. g.) <i>Duboulayi</i>	..	..	..	Champion Bay.
<i>Anausis</i> (n. g.) <i>Macleayi</i>	..	..	..	"
<i>Oremasis</i> <i>Haagi</i>	..	..	..	Australia.
<i>Apomestris</i> (n. g.) <i>Westwoodi</i>	..	..	..	Victoria.
<i>Decialma</i> ? <i>Pascoei</i>	..	..	..	Queensland.
<i>Mithippia</i> <i>Jansoni</i>	..	..	..	Champion Bay.
<i>Ctimene</i> (n. g.) <i>Breweri</i>	..	..	..	Albany.

AMPHIDORIDES.

<i>Ectyche scabripennis</i>	..	..	..	Nicol Bay.
" <i>sculpturata</i>	..	..	..	"
" <i>tuberculipennis</i>	..	..	..	Champion Bay.
<i>Micrectyche</i> (n. g.) <i>intermedia</i>	..	..	..	"
" <i>ferruginea</i>	..	..	..	Swan River.
" " var. ? <i>dubia</i>	..	..	..	Champion Bay.
" <i>Ryei</i>	..	..	..	"

ADELIIDES.

<i>Adelium</i> (<i>Seirottrana</i>) <i>strigipenne</i>	..	..	..	Australia.
" <i>nigroæneum</i>	..	..	..	New Caledonia.
" <i>Fairmairei</i>	..	..	..	"
" <i>marginatum</i>	..	..	..	"
" <i>externecostatum</i>	..	..	..	"
<i>Dystalica subpubescens</i>	..	..	..	N. S. Wales.

MISOLAMPIDES.

<i>Metisopus</i> (n. g.) <i>purpureipennis</i>	..	..	..	Norfolk Island.
<i>Chlorocamma</i> (n. g.) <i>carenipennis</i>	..	..	..	New Caledonia.
<i>Episopus</i> (n. g.) <i>politus</i>	..	..	..	"
<i>Isopus robustus</i>	..	..	..	"
" <i>Allardi</i>	..	..	..	"
" <i>cyaneus</i>	..	..	..	"
" <i>caledonicus</i>	..	..	..	"
<i>Omolipus oblongus</i>	..	..	..	Champion Bay.
" <i>parvus</i>	..	..	..	Swan River.

A detailed description is also given of the genus *Isopus*, Montrouz., and of the species *I. Blanchardi*, Montrouz., and *I. oxygaster*, Montrouz.

NYCTOZOILIDES.

Nyctozoilus Deyrollei, n. sp.

This is the species I have alluded to (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1872, p. 271), in a comparison of its form with that of the genus *Saragodinus*—as the *N. obesus*, Guérin. Having since that time forwarded the specimen to M. E. Deyrolle, he kindly compared it with the type of *obesus*, and, finding it distinct, has furnished me with the following comparisons of the two species:—

N. obesus, Guérin (type).

Head with a slight impression on the vertex.

Prothorax narrower, the sides regularly rounded and but little expanded in the middle; front angles slight, the apex with but a trace of a thickened margin ("bourrelet") at each side; the lateral gutter continuous throughout its length.

Elytra with the shoulders rounded, gradually widened at the sides to two-thirds their length.

Flanks of prothorax slightly indistinctly punctured in the middle.

Body (or form) narrower, more oblong.

Long. 9 lin.; width of prothorax across the middle $3\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

N. Deyrollei, n. sp.

Head coarsely, irregularly rugose.

Prothorax broader, sides strongly expanded in the middle, strongly narrowed in front and behind; front angles very prominent, the apex thickly margined at each side nearly to the middle; the lateral gutter interrupted by a prominence in the middle.

Elytra broader, more rounded at the sides, shoulders very strongly rounded, the greatest width towards the middle.

Flanks of prothorax covered with coarse, prominent wrinkles.

Body broader, more rounded.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; width of prothorax across the middle 4 lin.

Hab.—I cannot give any more definite locality than "Australia." A single example obtained from the collection of Major Parry. Judging from the kind of ticket attached to the specimen, I am strongly inclined to think it came from *Western Australia*, as similar tickets were attached to other insects that undoubtedly came from that quarter.

STYRUS, n. g.

Near to *Nyctozoilus*. *Head* relatively narrower and longer, front angles of *epistoma* less rounded, so that the sides appear more parallel: *eyes* larger; *antennæ* much longer, subfiliform, moderately perfoliate, very slightly depressed; scape strongly obconic, joint 3 fully equalling in length 4 and 5 together, subcylindric, 4—10 subcylindric, or very slightly obconic, 4—8 subequal, 9—10 a little shorter, 11 longer than 10, rounded at apex, the last 4 joints finely densely pubescent: *prothorax* nearly as

long as wide, a little narrower, and more thickly margined at apex than at base; apex strongly emarginate, the angles prominent, acute, directed forwards; sides feebly rounded; hind angles acute, directed behind, and reposing on the shoulders of the elytra; base emarginate, slightly sinuously sloping at each side from the middle of the margin to the hind angles; lateral margins reflexed, thickened, rather strongly crenate in the middle, broadly channelled within; *scutellum* strongly transverse: *elytra* obovate, middle of base emarginate, this—with the emargination of the base of prothorax—leaves exposed the scutum of the mesothorax; lateral margins very narrow, slightly reflexed, a little sinuous behind the shoulders and near the apex: *epipleural fold* narrower than in *Nyctozoilus*, entire: *prosternum* convex, longer than in *Nyctozoilus*; its process robust, subhorizontal, broadly margined at each side, prominent and narrowly rounded behind: *mesosternum* subvertical, and deeply concave, in front, its epimera posterior: *metasternum*—between the coxæ—as long as the 2nd ventral segment: *intercoxal process* wide, broadly rounded in front: 1st and 2nd ventral segments slightly emarginate—and narrowly coriaceous—in the middle behind, the 3rd and 4th sinuously emarginate, and broadly coriaceous behind: *legs* rather long, slender; *femora* feebly claviform; *tibiæ* sublinear, feebly spurred, the intermediate very slightly bowed, the posterior with a fine tomentose line down the apical half within: *tarsi* elongate, slender, pilose and channelled beneath, the joints of the anterior not imbricated; the first of the posterior nearly as long as the 3 following united. Body very elongate-ovate, convex; elytra strongly, and somewhat reticulately, costate.

I may be wrong in placing this genus near to *Nyctozoilus*, the likeness to that genus not being at all striking. I think, however, that the form of head, the thickened edges, and expanded—or broadly guttered—sides of prothorax, the strongly transverse scutellum, the very convex prosternum, and the broad intercoxal process, warrant me in so doing. I have but little doubt that the *species* is the same as that described by Macleay (Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1872, p. 284) under the name of *Nyctozoilus elongatulus*. To avoid confusion (and as one can never be quite certain in these matters without absolute comparison of specimens), I shall give my species the same specific title.

Styrus elongatulus, n. sp.?

Elongate-ovate, black with a chocolate tinge, the thickened edges of prothorax, and costæ on elytra, shining: head coarsely, and slightly reticulately, punctured, impressed on the crown, front declivous, and furrowed down the middle; epistomal suture very distinct, broad: prothorax a little wider (in its widest part) than long,* densely—except on the guttered margins—punctured, a small elongate space on the disk smooth; two shallow foveæ at each side the disk, and a long, transverse shallow impression near the base: elytra obovate, convex, sinuously contracted and narrowly rounded at apex; each with three distinct, strongly elevated, slightly undulate costæ, crenulate at top; these put forth irregular lateral branches, which ordinarily extend but half across the intervals, and are sometimes only represented by detached tubercles; the suture is also costate, and becomes irregularly bifurcate before the scutellum; there is also a finer submarginal costa; the 1st and 3rd costæ are united near the apex and enclose the 2nd; the spaces between these elevated lines are flat, or slightly concave, and are sparsely studded with well-defined punctures: legs pitchy; underside dull black, distinctly—but finely and not closely—punctured; the head beneath, and flanks of prothorax, more strongly punctured.

Long $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. elytr. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Queensland. Two examples.

AMPHIANAX, n. g.

Sides of *submentum* not dentiform: *mentum* and *labium* trapezoidal, convex: *palpi* wanting: head rather short, deeply immersed in prothorax, vertex convex: *antennary* orbits prominent, projecting laterally beyond the eyes, a little reflexed, and thickened at the edges; *epistoma* very short, front angles slightly bent down and slightly rounded; apex broadly emarginate, the sutural line faint at the middle: *labrum* strongly transverse, convex, broadly emarginate in front, the hinge broadly visible: *eyes* large, reniform: *prothorax* transverse, a little depressed, strongly arcuate-emarginate—and very finely margined—in front, broadest behind the middle, broader at base than at apex,

* Macleay gives it as rather longer than wide, and without actual admeasurement it does appear to be so.

sides well rounded, front angles outwardly curvedly produced, very prominent, acute; basal angles shorter, acute, outwardly directed, free; sides a little expanded and slightly attenuated, the edges moderately and almost uniformly thickened; base rather strongly bisinuate, broadly lobed in the middle, finely margined: *scutellum* convex, moderately transversely and curvilinearly triangular: *elytra* oblong-oval, but little convex, a little broader at base than base of prothorax, middle of base subtruncate, slightly oblique at each side; shoulders feebly rounded, lateral margins reflexed and slightly canaliculate within; *epipleural fold* moderately broad, subhorizontal, entire: *legs* moderate, rather slender; *femora* compressed, feebly claviform: *tibiæ* sublinear, slightly thickened at apex, the posterior with a fine tomentose line within, near the apex, spurs minute, two to each; *tarsi* channelled beneath (the posterior at least), and clothed—as well as the apex of the tibiæ within—with fine golden hairs, first joint of the intermediate nearly as long as the two following united, first of the posterior longer than the two last: *intercoxal process* wide, apex broadly rounded: *prosternum* full and convex, its process robust, horizontal, prominent, and rounded behind: *mesosternum* subvertical and broadly concave in front, its epimera posterior: *metasternum* longer than ordinary in this group, equalling in length the 2nd ventral segment: 3rd and 4th ventral segments slightly sinuously emarginate, and broadly coriaceous, behind: *antennæ*—except the first five joints, which are like those in *Onosterrhus*—wanting: *body* oblong-oval, subdepressed, smooth.

The general form, and the scutellum, approach this genus to *Cilibe*, but the form of head, the thickened lateral edges of prothorax, the bulging prosternum, the broad intercoxal process, the legs, and the tarsi, are more those of the *Onosterrhus* group. The metasternum is longer than in any of the related genera.

Amphianax subcoriaceus, n. sp.

Oblong-oval, subdepressed, black, opaque: head minutely punctured, a shallow, foveate depression at each side the front, close to the eye: prothorax not visibly punctured, a slight oblique impression at each side the basal lobe: scutellum sparsely, but distinctly punctured:

elytra indistinctly costate, faintly subreticulately wrinkled, or subalutaceous, sparsely, finely and irregularly punctured, with a slight indication, at the sides, of a seriate arrangement between the costæ; at the extreme margin the usual row of close-set punctures, not reaching the apex; under-side, and legs, shining black; abdomen finely longitudinally wrinkled, and—together with the legs—minutely punctulate.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. elytr. 3 lin.

Hab.—Australia.

AGASTHENES, n. g.

Mentum transverse, anterior angles strongly inflexed, middle portion large, prominent, transversely subcordiform, and sulcate down the middle from apex nearly to base: *labium* short, strongly transverse, broadly emarginate in front, angles rounded: *palpi* wanting: sides of *submentum* produced into a very large, angular, prominent tooth: *gula* with a deep, longitudinal furrow which becomes faint and bifurcate behind: *head* large, subquadrate, immersed in prothorax nearly to the eyes; *front* very long, plane, gradually declivous: *antennary orbits* long, narrow, pad-like (“en bourrelet”), subparallel, separated from the front by a deep, straight groove, extending from the eye to the anterior border: *epistoma* short, trapezoidal, front angle strongly bent down, apex slightly emarginate, the suture represented by a faint angulate line at each side, and a slight depression in front of the line, within the angle: *eyes* narrowly reniform, projecting beyond the sides of the antennary orbits: *labrum* prominent, strongly transverse, angles rounded, slightly emarginate at the middle of the anterior border, membranous hinge visible: *prothorax* wider than long, arcuate-emarginate in front, front angles very prominent, acute, directed forward, sides gradually widened to beyond the middle, suddenly constricted near the base, hind angles acute, directed outwards, not overlapping the shoulders, lateral margins somewhat expanded, attenuate, the edges strongly thickened, gradually more feebly so from behind the middle to the hind angles; base feebly trisinnate, narrowly margined, apex strongly margined at each side, not at all in the middle: *scutellum* convex, strongly transversely triangular: *elytra* closely applied to—and wider than—the base of the prothorax, elongate, moderately convex, shoulders rounded, sides very

slightly widened to beyond the middle, thence gradually—and slightly sinuously—narrowed to the apex, margins reflexed and slightly canaliculate within, very strongly so at the shoulders; at near the middle of the basal margin there is a short, elevated ridge which seems to be a detached remnant of the prominent, reflexed margin at the shoulder; *epipleural fold* broad, extending to apex: *prosternum* very full and convex, its *process* robust, horizontal, prominent behind: *mesosternum* vertical in front and broadly and deeply concave, its epimera posterior: *metasternum* short: *intercoxal process* broad, parallel-sided, apex subtruncate and, in common with the base of the metathorax, strongly indented; hind margins of 3rd and 4th ventral segments angularly (at each side) emarginate, and broadly coriaceous: *legs* moderate, femora strongly compressed, attenuate at base; tibiae straight, a little thickened at apex, the anterior with a single spur, the others with two very small, almost invisible; the hind tibiae with a faint tomentose line near the apex within: *tarsi* wanting: *antennæ*—except the first six joints, which are absolutely similar to those in *Hypocilibe*—wanting: *body* elongate, moderately convex, smooth.

The genera of the *Nyctozoilides*—like those of the *Tenebrionides*, *Cnodalonides* and *Helopides*—are now becoming almost unmanageable by reason of the complexity of their relationship, or affinity, with the genera of other groups as established by Lacordaire. The present genus has lost, in feature, every trace of connection with the true *Helæides*, its facies being more that of the *Cælometopides*. The majority of its characters, however, are decidedly those of the *Onosterrhus* group, viz., the deeply immersed head; the prothorax very strongly emarginate in front, with broadly guttered sides, and thickened edges; the short, strongly transverse scutellum, &c. The form of the head, and the prothorax strongly constricted near the base, will at once serve to distinguish this genus from *Onosterrhus*.

Agasthenes Westwoodi, n. sp.

Elongate, black, smooth, opaque; labrum and antennæ dark chestnut-red: head and sides of prothorax finely and not closely punctuated; disk of the latter, and the elytra, exceedingly minutely (not visibly to the naked eye) punctulate; elytra having at the extreme margin the usual row of rather close-set punctures, which do not extend to the

apex; at each side a shallow furrow extending from near the shoulder to near the apex: underside black; legs pitchy-black, shining; head beneath coarsely punctured; underside of the expanded margins of the prothorax finely transversely wrinkled; prosternal process narrowly rounded behind, sulcate at each side between the coxæ, and—together with the legs and abdomen—punctured, the punctures of two sizes, the smallest being the most numerous; femora transversely rugulose; abdomen longitudinally rugose at each side.

Long. 10 lin.; lat. elytr. $4\frac{1}{8}$ lin.

Hab.—South Australia. One example.

CYPHALEIDES.

AMARYGMIMUS, n. g.

♂.—*Mentum* trapezoidal, very convex; *labial palpi* short, last joint large, triangular; *maxillary palpi* short, very robust, last joint very large, broadly securiform: *head* short, wide, almost rounded in front, deeply immersed in prothorax: *front* declivous, longitudinally depressed, or channelled: *antennary orbits* slightly reflexed, rounded: *epistomal suture* well marked, almost semicircular: *eyes* large, prominent, transverse, slightly notched in front, not approximate: *antennæ* rather short, the joints becoming thicker, gradually shorter, and more strongly obconic, outwardly; 9—10 transverse; 11 large, briefly ovoid: *prothorax* transverse, moderately convex; slightly sinuously emarginate in front; sides gradually narrowed from base to apex, a little incurved at the hind angles, finely margined; base broadly lobed in the middle; none of the angles at all prominent: *scutellum* large, equilaterally triangular: *elytra* oblong, convex; base sinuous and closely applied to prothorax; shoulders strongly rounded; sides subparallel to three-fourths their length, thence gradually narrowed to apex, finely margined: *epipleural fold* complete—but much narrowed—behind: *prosternum* short, very strongly compressed before the coxæ, keeled, the keel terminating in front in a conical tubercle; the process broad, a little declivous and broadly rounded behind: *mesosternum* vertical in front, deeply notched, or excavate, in form of V: *metasternum* elongate: *intercoxal process* rather narrow, rounded in front: *legs* rather

robust; *femora* subfusiform; *tibiæ* slightly thickened from base to apex, having a tuft of hairs at the apex beneath; *spurs* small, acute; *tarsi* with the 1st joint elongate in all; joint 1—3 of the two anterior pairs very strongly expanded, padded beneath and densely fringed with longish hairs at the sides, the 4th joint very small; the claw joint short and robust to the anterior, longer and more slender in the others: *body* elongate-oval, convex, shortly pilose.

♀.—Unknown.

A very distinct and singular genus, the form recalling that of some of the more oblong species of *Amarygmus*.

Amarygmimus Duboulayi, n. sp.

♂.—Elongate-oval, convex, shining; clothed above with rather short, erect, fine, black hairs; much denser on head and prothorax: head and prothorax dark green with purplish reflections; the former rather closely, the latter more sparsely, punctured: prothorax closely embracing the sides of the head: scutellum purple, punctured: elytra closely punctured, slightly transversely (almost reticulately) wrinkled, and, save down the middle, feebly costate; narrowly down by the suture the colour is golden, or brassy-green, then a broad stripe of a purple colour, then dark green with a cyaneous tinge, then purple again down by the margin; these three stripes of colour more or less confused and reflecting each other: underside and legs sparsely pilose, chalybeous: antennæ and palpi pitchy.

Long. $5\frac{1}{3}$ lin.; lat. elytr. $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab.—Champion Bay. One example by M. Duboulay.

ANAUSIS, n. g.

Near *Prophanes*, Westw.:—*Head* much larger behind the eyes; *eyes* larger, more prominent, approximate above; *antennary orbits* much smaller, more prominent, subangulate, almost tuberculiform; *epistoma* shorter, not emarginate in front: *antennæ* longer, more slender; joint 3 very long; 4—7 subequal; 8—10 gradually shorter, but scarcely stouter than the preceding; 11 longer than 10, rounded at apex: *prosternum* much shorter, abruptly elevated between the coxæ; the process briefly produced and triangulate behind: *elytra* longer, narrower, less con-

vex; the expanded lateral margins broader, of equal width from behind the shoulders to near the apex, where it terminates in a long, acute spine: *body* elongate, narrower, more parallel, less convex, strongly pilose.

I have no doubt the *Prophanes metallescens* of Westwood will enter into this genus.

Anausis Macleayi, n. sp.

Elongate, subparallel, depressed; body and legs clothed with rather long, erect, slender, black hairs: head and prothorax shining pitchy-brown, rather closely punctured: prothorax transverse, sinuous in front; broadly rounded at base; sides very gradually narrowed to the front, strongly, and somewhat abruptly, incurved before the hind angles, which are small, acute, and outwardly directed; front angles produced into long acute spines, which are outwardly directed: scutellum shining black, smooth: elytra rather regularly punctured, the punctures not crowded, larger than those on prothorax; the basal two-thirds dark green with cyaneous reflections, paling behind into golden green; the apex brilliant metallic purple; the sutural edge and the lateral edges brilliant green; the apex of each elytron is pointed and produced beyond the spine, which is long, acute and slightly outwardly directed: underside, legs and antennæ shining black: legs long, slender.

Long. 9 lin.; lat. elytr. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Champion Bay. One example by M. Duboulay. Must be very close to *Prophanes metallescens*, Westw.; but at once to be distinguished by the differently-coloured elytra, with the apex pointed, not truncated as in *metallescens*.

Oremasis Haagi, n. sp.

Above entirely brilliant, metallic green with coppery reflections, or with the elytra fiery-coppery with green reflections, or bronzed coppery in others: head somewhat closely and (in the ♂) reticulately punctured: prothorax gradually—and faintly curvedly—narrowed from base to apex; apex decidedly sinuously emarginate; sides moderately dilated, a little reflexed, and closely and coarsely punctured, disk very finely and remotely punctulate in ♀; in the ♂ the punctuation of the disk is much stronger and closer, and it is finely rugulose at each side: scutellum sparsely punctured: elytra uniformly and very distinctly

—except at apex—but not very closely punctured ; underside metallic green variegated with coppery, purple, &c. ; legs, antennæ and palpi entirely testaceous-yellow.

In the ♂ the entire punctuation is stronger and closer, the pro- and meso-tarsi are dilated, and the size is smaller.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 lin. ; lat. elytr. $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 lin.

Hab.—Queensland ? Four examples.

Very distinct from *O. (Adelium) cupreus*, Gray ; which has the prothorax wider—and scarcely sinuously emarginate—in front ; the sides more rounded, more expanded, flatter, broadly testaceous, and nearly smooth, and the disk impunctate : the elytra more gibbous, very faintly and remotely punctulate, the reflexed margins reddish-testaceous ; and the legs, antennæ and palpi reddish-testaceous, with the apex of the femora broadly cyaneous.

APOMESTRIS, n. g.

Mentum trapezoidal, convex : *maxillary palpi* wanting : *eyes* rather large, not prominent, free : *epistoma* short, slightly—and broadly—emarginate in front, the suture strongly marked : *antennary orbits* long, sides subparallel : *antennæ* moderate, joint 3 elongate, 4—7 subequal, subcylindric, or elongate-obconic, 8—10 gradually shorter, strongly obconic, 9—10 scarcely transverse, 11 large, rounded at apex : *prothorax* depressed, transverse, strongly emarginate in front, angularly so at each side, anterior angles moderate, scarcely produced, subacute, a little depressed, slightly outwardly directed ; sides very slightly narrowed from the base to before the apex, thence more rapidly incurved, the edges thickened ; base rather strongly bisinuate : *scutellum* broad, rounded behind : *elytra* wider than prothorax ; base sinuous ; shoulders convex, the angles rounded ; irregularly convex, the greatest convexity before the middle, thence gradually declivous to apex ; sides irregularly expanded at the margins, very finely bordered ; apex narrowly rounded ; *epipleural* fold very gradually narrowed behind : *prosternum* rather short, strongly compressed, carinate, the apex produced ; its process prominent behind, compressed, lanceolate : *mesosternum* vertical in front, very strongly, deeply and widely excavated : *intercoxal process* wide, apex broadly rounded : *legs* rather stout ; *femora* faintly emarginate on the inner edge, from near the apex ; the anterior with a short tooth,

or spine, in front of this emargination, the posterior with a very broad, pointed, flattened tooth, beyond the middle; *tibiæ* feebly sinuous: 1st joint of hind tarsi elongate: *body* somewhat broadly ovate, pilose.

Near *Altes*, Pascoe, but at once to be distinguished from that and from all the other genera of the subfamily by the dentate pro- and meta-tibiæ.

Apomestris Westwoodi, n. sp.

Somewhat broadly ovate, convex; body and legs covered with moderately long, slender, black hairs: entirely of a rich deep brown, very glossy and slightly bronzed, variegated on the elytra with irregular markings of a lighter—castaneous brown—colour; some of these marks assume the form of ocellated spots: head with a foveate depression on the front, irregularly and not closely punctured; prothorax irregularly punctured, sparse on the disk, more crowded and coarser at the sides; two slight shallow depressions on the disk, the hinder one small and just in front of the scutellum, and another large, shallow depression at each side; the thickened edges with an irregular row of rather strong punctures which in places slightly nick the sides: elytra strongly punctured, the punctures large, not close, and vanishing before the apex; a slight depression at each side the base in front of the shoulder (which is prominent), another at each side the suture behind the scutellum, and others larger, but more ill-defined, down by the sides, and behind the shoulders: underside, legs and antennæ shining black, pilose, the hairs on the underside decumbent.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. elytr. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—Australia (Goulburn River, Victoria).

Decialma ? *Pascoei*, n. sp.

Differs from *D. tenuitarsis* (Pascoe, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1869, p. 291) in having the head (save the clypeus) coarsely, reticulately rugose-punctured; the scutellum, underside, legs, antennæ and tarsi of the same deep, shining black as the entire upper surface.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. elytr. $1\frac{7}{8}$ lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

I doubtfully refer this species to *Decialma*, because

joints 9—10 of the antennæ are fully as long—if not longer—as broad ; neither does it any better accord with Erichson's genus *Olisthæna*.

Mithippia Jansoni, n. sp.

This species differs from Pascoe's *aurita* (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1869, p. 293) in having the elytra covered with rounded punctures—more or less confluent by irregular transverse wrinkles—without the slightest trace of a regular linear arrangement, and by being entirely destitute of hairs.

Long. 4 lin. ; lat. elytr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Albany and Champion Bay, West Australia. Five examples.

CTIMENE, n. g.

Mentum trapezoidal, very convex in the middle, narrowly flattened at each side ; *labium* broadly emarginate in front, last joint of its *palpi* oval, broadly truncate at apex, that of the *maxillaries* rather strongly securiform : *head* immersed in prothorax up to the eyes, broadly rounded in front : *antennary orbits* rather long and narrow, obliquely rounded at the sides, a little reflexed : *epistomal suture* strongly marked : *eyes* moderate, transverse, reniform, distant, the portion visible above rounded : *antennæ* moderate in length, pilose, much stouter outwardly from the 6th joint ; 3 as long as 4—5 together ; 7—10 obconic, gradually wider ; 9—10 a little wider than long ; 11 large, rounded at apex : *prothorax* transverse, moderately and regularly convex, arcuate-emarginate in front, front angles not at all prominent ; sides finely margined, slightly and curvedly narrowed from base to apex ; base broadly lobed in the middle, and subtruncate in front of the scutellum : *scutellum* rather large, triangular : *elytra* elongate, subeylindric, the greatest convexity behind the middle, broader at base than base of prothorax ; sides strongly margined, reflexed and canaliculate ; *epipleural fold* somewhat abruptly terminated at the 4th ventral suture : *prosternum* a little produced in front, compressed but not carinate, the process horizontal, produced and triangulate behind, the end slightly upturned : *mesosternum* rather short, vertical in front, and triangularly cleft nearly to the base : *intercoxal process* somewhat narrowly oval : *legs* short ; femora thickened ; tibiæ a little thickened outwardly ; tarsi pilose beneath, first joint of the posterior longer than the two fol-

lowing united: *body* elongate-oval, moderately convex, without hairs.

The genera of this subfamily are now becoming very numerous, especially having regard to the small number of the species. I can see no help for it. The present genus possesses a combination of characters, and a facies, that will not allow of its being included in any of the previously described genera.

Ctimene Breweri, n. sp.

Elongate-oval; entirely of a deep, rich brown, glossy: head and prothorax finely, regularly, and somewhat closely punctured, an obscure fovea on the latter at each side the basal lobe; scutellum finely punctured; elytra somewhat closely, but irregularly rugose-punctate, the punctures much larger than those on the head and prothorax; underside and legs glossy brown, antennae paler.

Long. $4\frac{1}{3}$ lin.; lat. elytr. $1\frac{5}{8}$ lin.

Hab.—Albany, W. Australia. Two examples captured by Mr. Brewer.

NOTE. — *Cyphaleus chalybeipennis*, Macleay, = *C. Mastersii*, Pascoe.

AMPHIDORIDES.

*Ectyche** *scabripennis*, n. sp.

Oblong, black, slightly shining; body above and legs rather densely clothed with long, erect, black hairs: head and thorax densely cellulose-punctate, the punctures moderate, mostly a little oblong; prothorax transverse, convex, very feebly emarginate in front, sides regularly and rather strongly rounded, emargination of hind angles rather slight, without a tooth in the centre; elytra subdepressed, truncate at base, shoulders slightly obliquely truncated, the humeral angle slightly dentiform; each with nine shallow punctured grooves, the punctures rather large, slightly oblong, approximate; the intervals rough with rather close set, strongly depressed tubercles, each having a rounded puncture at their apex behind, or, in other words, coarsely muricate-punctate: tibiae normal; underside, legs, and antennae dark brown; palpi red; breasts hairy; flanks of prothorax longitudinally undulate-plicate: meso- and meta-thoracic parapleures, and epipleural fold, very coarsely punctured: antennae long, filiform, strongly perfoliate; 3rd

* Pascoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., January, 1869, p. 143.

joint longest, 4—10 gradually a little shorter, subpyriform (8 to 10 subglobular), 11 not larger than 10, rounded.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab.—Nicol Bay (W. Australia). A single example captured by M. Duboulay.

This species would seem, from description and figure, to approach *E. erebea*, Pascoe: but it is twice as large, and the elytral sculpture is different.

Ectyche sculpturata, n. sp.

Oblong-oval, black, opaque; relatively broader, more depressed, and much more sparsely clothed above with hairs than the preceding: prothorax transverse, scarcely convex, sometimes faintly depressed down the median line, feebly emarginate in front, sides moderately rounded, emargination of hind angles strong, and with an acute tooth at the centre; finely and densely (as well as the head) cellulose-punctate, the punctures much smaller and more rounded than in the preceding: elytra truncate at base, shoulders rounded, humeral angle not at all dentiform, seriate-punctate, the punctures rather large, round, approximate; intervals flat, at *bottom* minutely intricately rugulose, studded with very small, flattened tubercles, each having a small rounded puncture at their apex behind, the sutural and each alternate interval appearing brighter (less opaque) than the others: tibiæ normal: underside, legs, antennæ, and palpi, pitchy-brown, shining; flanks of prothorax rather closely reticulate-plicate; breasts sparsely pilose; antennæ rather long, stouter and depressed outwardly, strongly perfoliate; joints 8—10 decidedly larger and broader, and a little rounded; 11 larger and longer than 10, strongly compressed, sides subparallel, apex slightly obliquely truncated.

Long. 3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—Nicol Bay. Two examples by M. Duboulay.

Ectyche tuberculipennis, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, black, subopaque, pilose: head and prothorax punctured as in the preceding, but somewhat more confusedly so; prothorax relatively narrower, much more convex, scarcely emarginate in front, sides well rounded, emargination of hind angles less deep, and the central tooth less acute, than in the preceding: elytra slightly shining, base truncate, shoulders rounded, seriate-punctate,

intervals flat, sparsely and finely muricate-punctate, each with a row of conical tubercles, which become much larger and closer at the sides and apex, each tubercle with a rounded puncture at apex; the sutural and each alternate interval more shining than the others: apex of the tibiae not appearing produced within, their inner edge straight throughout, outer edge of the anterior tibiae feebly spined: underside, legs and antennae pitchy-brown, palpi—and sometimes the tibiae—dull red: flanks of prothorax finely reticulately plicate: breasts hairy: antennae moderately perfoliate, thicker and slightly depressed outwardly; joints 8—10 rounded; 11 larger than 10, ovoid.

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—Champion Bay (W. Australia). Three examples by M. Duboulay.

MICRECTYCHE, n. g.

Antennæ short, compact, not perfoliate; joint 3 ordinarily larger than 4; 4—7 subequal—or very gradually a little shorter and wider—obconic; 8—10 stouter, gradually transverse, subtriangulate; 11 large, briefly oval, or globular: *epistomal suture* obsolete: *prothorax* with a more or less distinct flattened margin, usually feebly crenulate at the edges; emargination of the basal angle generally very strong, and with a prominent, acute tooth in the centre; or, it may be said, there is a more or less deep, rounded excision in front of the hind angle, the angle itself being acutely dentiform, and the margin behind leading a little sinuously to the base, which is more or less broadly rounded: *humeral angles of elytra* more or less strongly dentiform: *tibiae* short, straight (except in *intermedia*), robust; the anterior triangular, their inner edge ordinarily straight throughout, their outer edge (except in *intermedia*) unspined, their apex not obliquely truncated, but produced *outwardly* into a strong, bifid tooth: *prosternum* not abruptly elevated; *mesosternum* strongly declivous in front. Species of small size, rather robust, pilose.

Very near *Ectyche*, but distinct by the characters indicated, and by the form of the *antennæ* especially. It is probable the *Ectyche? nana*, Pascoe, may belong to this genus.

As regards the three species, and one supposed variety, of this genus, described below, they are sufficiently close

to each other to make it possible that a large series of specimens, and the discovery of the sexual characters, would reduce them to two species, by the linking of *ferruginea* and its supposed var. to *intermedia* as a sex.

In *M. intermedia* there is a decided leaning towards *Ectyche* in the form of the pro- and meso-tibiæ. We have previously seen that the tibiæ are not of the normal form in *Ectyche tuberculipennis*. The dentate humeral angle, which is strong in all the species of the present genus, is also met with (though in a feebler form) in *Ectyche scabripennis*. As I have previously observed, the *essential* character of the present genus resides in the antennæ.

The species of both genera have the head and prothorax closely, and more or less confluent, cellulose-punctate, and these punctures (if they can be called such) are, in the present genus, distinctly ocellate, or have their centre occupied by an impressed point, from which arises a hair. I have used the term cellulose-punctate in contradistinction to that (and the most common) style of punctuation, which consists of impressed points on a more or less plane surface; such distinction of terms has long been wanted.

Micrectyche intermedia, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, pitchy, anterior border of head ferruginous, the rest, and the prothorax, pitchy-ferruginous; pilose, the hairs much longest at the sides; moderately convex: prothorax a little wider than long, convex, faintly emarginate in front, sides moderately rounded, the margins distinctly expanded, flattened, of a clear ferruginous; the prebasal emargination strong, semicircular; base strongly rounded: elytra a little shining, humeral angle less strongly dentiform than in any of the following; seriate-punctate; intervals punctured, the punctures a little muricate and transversely confluent, the sutural intervals smoother and more shining than the others: legs and antennæ ferruginous; 3rd joint of the latter scarcely longer than the 4th, the last joint briefly oval: pro- and meso-tibiæ slightly bowed, their apex appearing produced within: pro-tibiæ irregularly spinose at outer edge, the apex slightly obliquely truncate, the outer apical angle subdentiform.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. — Champion Bay. One example by M. Duboulay.

Micrectyche ferruginea, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate; pilose; dull ferruginous; prothorax clouded with black marks; elytra a little shining: much more robust than the preceding; prothorax broader, the lateral margins less distinctly expanded, and feebly crenulate at the edges, the prebasal emargination feebler and shallower, the base more gradually and less strongly rounded; elytra broader and shorter, more massive; humeral angle strongly dentiform, intervals wider, the punctuation better defined, less muricate, less transversely confluent, the sutural intervals much less evidently smoother and brighter; legs and antennæ more robust, pale ferruginous, shining; 3rd joint of antennæ decidedly longer than the 4th, the 11th subglobose: tibiæ short, straight, triangular; the anterior not spinose at outer edge; inner edge straight throughout; outer apical angle produced into a strong bifid tooth.

Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—Swan River. Two examples.

Var. ? dubia.—Smaller and much less robust: prothorax not clouded with black marks: disk of elytra clouded with fuscous; the punctures in line larger, the intervals more coarsely sculptured: prosternum between the coxæ a little broader and longitudinally concave.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Champion Bay. One example.

The general form of this var. ? is more like that of *M. intermedia*, but the tibiæ are differently formed; the 3rd joint of the antennæ is decidedly longer than the 4th, the lateral margins of prothorax are much less distinctly expanded, the base less strongly and more gradually rounded, and the colour is entirely dull ferruginous; in all these respects it agrees more closely with *M. ferruginea*.

A knowledge of the sexual character would determine to which, if to either, this var. ? belongs, and also whether both it and *M. ferruginea* are really and specifically distinct from *intermedia*; at present I am compelled to hold them so.

Micrectyche Ryei, n. sp.

Elongate-oval, slightly depressed; pilose; dilute pitchy-ferruginous; prothorax clouded with black marks, less convex, and less strongly rounded at the sides posteriorly, than in the preceding; the lateral expanded margin feeble, the prebasal emargination lunate, the base slightly and

gradually rounded: elytra more elongate, less convex, less robust, the rows of punctures larger, more distinct, the punctuation on the intervals less confused, than in the preceding: legs and antennæ ferruginous; 3rd joint of the latter much longer than the 4th; the 11th subglobose.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—Champion Bay. Two examples by M. Duboulay.

By its more elongate, more parallel and less convex form, and somewhat differently formed prothorax, I have no doubt as to this being specifically distinct from all the preceding.

ADELIIDES.

Adelium (Seirotana) strigipenne, n. sp.

Oblong-oval, flattish above, black, shining; sparsely and indistinctly—save on the head—pubescent: head coarsely and reticulately rugose-punctate, the punctures oblong, front not excavated; 3rd joint of antennæ a little shorter than 3—4 united; antennary orbits rounded (not angulate) at the sides; prothorax transverse, the anterior angles less acute than in *catenulatum*, and directed towards the lateral margins of the head; the sides much less strongly incurved behind the middle—the base is consequently considerably wider than the apex, the margins toothed only from the middle to the base, the punctuation is more confluent, the punctures often very elongate; median dorsal furrow faintly marked, the fovea at each side the disk much fainter, the median basal one obsolete: scutellum smooth: elytra subparallel to two-thirds their length, shoulders narrowly rounded; each elytron with 10 narrow, feebly elevated, slightly waved (both laterally and vertically) costæ, which are crenately punctured at each side, and often also (especially the sutural) at top; the intervals are very feebly bicostate, or trisulcate, the inner sulcus the most marked, and frequently interrupted by the confluence of the two secondary (or intermediate) costæ, which are also waved like the primary costæ; when viewed from above the elytra appear to be irregularly transversely tuberculate; when viewed from the side they have a finely rippled appearance: underside, legs, and antennæ, black.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. elytr. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab.—"Australia." One example.

Very distinct from all the described species of this section of the genus by the peculiar sculpture of the elytra, which almost defies description.

Adelium nigroæneum, sp. n.

Oval, subdepressed, black slightly bronzed, very glossy: head rugosely punctured: prothorax ample, convex, regularly rounded at the sides, which are slightly expanded and rather strongly margined; front arcuate-emarginate; base closely applied to base of elytra, rather strongly trisinate, distinctly bilobed in the middle; hind angles slightly rounded, a little outwardly directed; median dorsal furrow well marked at base, absent at apex; somewhat finely and irregularly punctured and rugose; a distinct oblong impression at each side near the middle of the margin, and another impression at each side the base at the outer sinus: elytra subdepressed, scarcely wider at base than base of prothorax; sides gradually narrowed from before the middle to the apex; each elytron with 9 well-marked striæ, which are minutely and indistinctly punctured; intervals smooth, impunctate, subconvex (especially at sides and apex); the 4th and 8th shortest, exclosed by the 3rd and 5th and 7th and 9th; the 3rd and 7th extend to—and unite at—the margin, just before the apex; epipleural fold normal: underside and legs bronze-black, shining; the former almost impunctate; the latter rather robust, feebly punctured, sparsely pilose: antennæ stout, very gradually thicker outwardly; 3rd joint as long as 3—4 united; last joint elongate, ovoid: prosternal process horizontal, strongly and acutely produced behind: mesosternum prominent, broadly concave throughout its length: intercoxal process very wide; apex squarely truncated: last joint of antennæ, and the tarsi, fulvous.

Long. $3\frac{1}{3}$ lin.; lat. elytr. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab.—New Caledonia. One example.

By the form of the prosternal process, mesosternum, and the trisinate base of prothorax, the present species will form the type of a new section of the genus. The prothorax is disproportionately large. It might well be the *Adelium exul* of Montrouzier; but he gives eight striæ only to each elytron, the intervals as slightly rugose, and the legs as “presque grêles.”

Adelium Fairmairei, n. sp.

♂?—Oblong-oval, depressed, dark bronzy-brown, shining: head and prothorax irregularly punctured and indistinctly foveolate and rugulose: prothorax wider than long, depressed, arcuate-emarginate in front, and slightly com-

pressed at each side the middle; sides finely margined, well rounded to behind the middle, thence a little sinuously contracted to the hind angles, which are slightly obtuse; base closely applied to base of elytra, faintly emarginate in the middle; median dorsal furrow indistinct; scutellum broadly triangular: elytra depressed, sides gradually narrowed from before the middle to the apex; irregularly, and more or less interruptedly, punctate-striate; intervals flat—except the two on the epipleura, which are convex—finely and not closely punctured, feebly and irregularly rugulose; epipleural fold normal, and, together with the underside, black, almost impunctate: legs moderately robust, reddish-brown, femora at base, and anterior tibiae at apex, broadly black or fuscous: antennæ robust, slightly thicker outwardly; joint 3 scarcely as long as 4—5 united, 11 largest of all, obliquely ovate; prosternal process horizontal, a little produced behind, terminating in a slightly reflexed point; mesosternum declivous and broadly concave in front; intercoxal process wide, the apex squarely truncated.

Long. $3\frac{1}{8}$ lin.; lat. elytr. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

♀?—A little larger and broader; punctuation, &c. on prothorax stronger; elytra narrowed from behind the middle to the apex, the striæ less distinctly punctured; intervals on the epipleura less strongly convex.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. elytr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—New Caledonia. Two examples.

Adelium marginatum, n. sp.

♂?—Elongate-oval, depressed, bronzed brown, with a patch at each side the disk of prothorax, and the elytra at base and down by each side near the margin, darker, shining; the margins of elytra and epipleura much paler: head and prothorax somewhat strongly and closely rugose-punctate; the latter irregularly depressed down the median line, a well-marked impression at each side the middle at the base, apex slightly sinuously emarginate, sides finely margined, moderately rounded to behind the middle, thence somewhat sinuously narrowed to the hind angles, which are obtuse; base closely applied to the base of the elytra, narrowly emarginate in the middle; scutellum transversely triangular: elytra depressed, gradually narrowed from before the middle to the apex; punctate-striate, intervals

flat—save the one marking off the epipleura, which is subcarinate—irregularly confluent punctured, longitudinally rugose, the punctures and the rugosities together having somewhat of a chain-like appearance when viewed laterally and obliquely; the 4th interval is expanded near the base and has thereon an impressed elongate-oval ring; the sides and apical half of the elytra are also irregularly, undulately elevated and depressed; epipleural fold and underside dark bronzy brown, finely rugose-punctate, lower edge of the former very strongly sinuous: legs testaceous; femora at base broadly dusky; tibiæ with a dusky ring beyond the middle: antennæ moderately stout, thickening outwardly; joint 3 not so long as 3—4 united; 11 very large, strongly obliquely ovoid; joints 1, 2 and 11, and the palpi, fulvous: prosternal process subhorizontal; intercoxal process slightly rounded at apex.

Long. $3\frac{1}{3}$ lin.; elytr. lat. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

♀?—A little smaller and more regularly oval; the entire surface markings distinctly feebler, the colour entirely bronzed brown, without any darker markings; the lateral margins of the elytra more broadly paler and the colour more dilute (approaching testaceous); the apex of the prothorax is simply emarginate, the front angles more depressed, the sides more strongly and more regularly rounded, the base more decidedly emarginate in the middle; the elytra narrowed from behind the middle to the apex, the epipleura less strongly marked off, and the tibiæ have not the dusky-black ring beyond the middle.

Long. 3 lin.; lat. elytr. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab.—New Caledonia.

Adelium externecostatum, n. sp.

♂?—Elongate-oval, dark-coppery brown, slightly bronzed, and with a slight metallic bronzed purplish tinge on the prothorax: head and prothorax densely, coarsely, and confluent rugose-punctate, with some small irregular discal spaces smooth, irregularly foveate or unequal, median dorsal line indistinct; apex arcuate-emarginate; sides expanded and attenuate, very finely margined, the edges crenulated, regularly rounded; base closely applied to the base of the elytra, slightly but distinctly trisinate, the inner sinus broad and shallow, the two outer slightly oblique, the hind angles slightly overlapping the shoulders of the elytra; scutellum transversely triangular: elytra subde-

pressed, striated or grooved, the striae much broader and deeper at sides, more or less interrupted (strongly so at sides and at apex) by transverse, elevated lines, which sometimes cross two or more intervals, at others shorter, and somewhat tuberculiform; intervals convex, punctured, the interval marking off the epipleura narrow, compressed, costiform; sides gradually narrowed from before the middle to the apex: epipleural fold faintly rugose-punctate from behind the shoulders to the apex, strongly sinuous at the lower margin, and—together with the underside, and the femora beneath—dark brown; legs and abdomen finely punctured, the former pubescent; intercoxal process wide, truncate at apex; prosternal process and mesosternum as in *A. Fairmairei*; legs moderate, femora above, and tibiae dusky reddish-brown, tarsi a little paler; antennae moderately stout, gradually thickened outwardly, joint 3 as long as 4—5 united; 11 largest, a little obliquely ovoid, 1, 2, and 11 rufescent.

Long. $3\frac{1}{3}$ lin.; lat. elytr. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

♀?—Larger and more robust, colour darker, more obscure, subopaque; prothorax less distinctly attenuate at margins, the edges not distinctly crenulated, the sides more or less parallel at the hind angles, the base still more feebly trisinate, the smooth discal spaces more distinct; the elytra are of the same form, but the longitudinal furrows are less strongly interrupted, and the sutural interval appears a little smoother; legs darker and more robust.

Long. 4 to $4\frac{1}{3}$ lin.; lat. elytr. $1\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—New Caledonia. Three examples (1 ♂, 2 ♀).

Dystalica subpubescens*, n. sp.

Of a similar form, colour, &c. to *D. homogenea*, Pasc., but smaller, the head and prothorax less densely, and not nearly so coarsely, rugose-punctate; the latter also more regularly rounded at the sides, the lateral margins finely reflexed, but not at all crenate; the striae of the elytra less strongly and less coarsely rugose-punctured, or crenated, the intervals a little narrower, and, especially at the sides, more sharply convex or careniform.

In both species the intervals of the elytra are sparsely but rather coarsely punctured, and have, at their apex, a short row of small, conical, black tubercles; the entire sur-

* Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., January, 1869, p. 142.

face is sparsely clothed with rather long, decumbent, cinereous hairs, and the last joint of the antennæ is elongate-oval and larger and longer than the 10th.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—I have received two examples of this species from Paris, as coming from New South Wales.

MISOLAMPIDES.

METISOPUS, n. g.

Mentum trapezoidal, convex, unicarinate: *head* deeply immersed in prothorax, not—or but little—inclined, trapeziform in front: *epistoma* elongate, completely hiding the labrum, the apex feebly emarginate, the angles rounded: joint 3 of *antennæ* but little longer than 4, 7—10 gradually transverse (but much less strongly so than in *Isopus*), 11 large, subovoid: *prothorax* subquadrate, very moderately convex, sides subparallel, incurved at apex, rather strongly margined and a little canaliculate within, apex feebly emarginate, front angles not produced, narrowly rounded; base rounded in the middle, hind angles somewhat obtuse, nearly forming right angles: *scutellum* minute, triangular: *elytra* suboval, produced at apex, moderately convex, scarcely wider—and subsinuously emarginate—at base than base of prothorax, strongly margined at the sides, reflexed, and canaliculate within: *prosternum* not bulged out from the anterior border, a little compressed immediately in front of the coxæ, the *process* horizontal, produced and lanceolate behind, longitudinally concave: *mesosternum* moderately wide, vertical—and broadly, deeply and triangularly emarginate—in front, base squarely truncated: *metasternum* between the coxæ not equalling in length the 2nd ventral segment: *intercoxal process* moderately wide, oval: *legs* longer than in *Isopus*; 1st joint of hind tarsi a little longer than the two following united: *body* oblong-oval.

Near *Isopus*, but at once to be distinguished by the form oblong-oval, and much less convex; the subquadrate prothorax feebly emarginate in front, the apical angles not prominent; the presence of a scutellum; the different prosternum; the narrower, oval intercoxal process, &c.

From *Pseudhelops* it may be known by the longer head (especially the epistoma), the concealed labrum; the more strongly expanded and depressed outer joints of the antennæ; the differently formed prothorax—the sides

more strongly margined; the prosternal process produced and lanceolate behind, &c.

Metisopus purpureipennis, n. sp.

Oblong-oval, moderately convex; head—save the anterior margin, which is reddish-brown—black, finely and not closely punctured; prothorax glossy black, finely punctured, a small foveate depression—more or less marked—at each side the middle at the base; elytra deep purple, the suture reflecting metallic green, glossy; each elytron with eight—besides a short scutellar row—punctured striæ, obsolete at apex; intervals subconvex, minutely and sparsely punctulate, the 7th compressed and costiform from behind the middle to the apex; underside, legs and antennæ dark chestnut-brown, shining.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. clytr. 2 to $2\frac{1}{5}$ lin.

Hab.—Norfolk Island. Two examples.

In one of these examples the prothorax is distinctly longer, and the clytra broader, than in the other,—possibly sexual differences.

CHLOROCAMMA, n. g.

This genus is near to *Isopus*: *mentum* convex and tricarinate in the middle: *head* deeply immersed in prothorax, inclined, labrum nearly entirely concealed, epistomal suture well marked: *prothorax* convex, sides finely margined, gradually curvedly narrowed from base to apex; apex arcuate-emarginate, front angles not produced; base distinctly bisinuate: *scutellum* triangular, very distinct, much larger than in *Metisopus* or *Episopus*: *elytra* more or less strongly narrowed from about the middle to the apex, which is a little produced and narrowly rounded; *prosternum* a little convex—but scarcely compressed—before the coxæ; the *process* horizontal, produced and pointed behind, more or less strongly longitudinally concave or excavated: *mesosternum* subvertical in front and broadly and deeply excavated to the base: *metasternum* between the coxæ not equalling in length the 2nd ventral segment: *intercoxal process* somewhat narrowly oval: *legs* short, robust, tibiæ nearly straight; 1st joint of hind tarsi as long as the two following united: *antennæ* as in *Isopus*: *body* oval, or oblong-oval (according to sex?); the alternate

intervals of the elytra strongly compressed—carinate—behind.

The *Neomida sulcata* (elongata), Montrouzier (sec. Coll. Doué), will enter into this genus.

Chlorocamma carenipennis, n. sp.

Larger than *Sulcata*, Montr.: head black, epistoma more closely punctured, front densely, reticulately rugose-punctate; prothorax greenish-black and moderately shining—or metallic—green, with pale purplish reflections, and more or less closely punctured, according to the sex?: scutellum shining black; elytra deeply striated, or sulcated, the striae distinctly punctured at bottom; intervals distinctly punctured, convex—strongly so at sides and apex; the 3rd, 5th and 7th are most strongly and distinctly carinate behind; the 3rd curves inwards to the extreme apex and encloses the 1st and 2nd; the 5th and 7th unite behind, and enclose the 6th; sometimes the 4th and 7th and 5th and 6th appear to be united in pairs behind; the colour is of a dark green, shining, the base and suture purple; underside deep shining black, with slight metallic reflections on the metasternum and abdomen; flanks of prothorax more or less coarsely—but not closely—rugose-punctate; pro- and meso-sterna, prosternal process, and base of metasternum, coarsely and closely rugose-punctate; underside deep shining black; legs pitchy; antennae, palpi and tarsi ferruginous.

Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lin.; lat. elytr. $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{4}{5}$ lin.

Hab.—New Caledonia. Two examples.

In both the present species and in *C. sulcata* the form that I take to be the ♀ is more broadly oval; the prothorax distinctly wider, more brightly coloured, and more finely and sparsely punctured.

The present species may at once be distinguished from *sulcata* by the larger size, and the head densely and reticulately rugose-punctate on the front.

EPISOPUS, n. g.

Very near to *Isopus*, but of a more regularly oval and much less convex form; legs a little shorter and stouter, tibiae more thickened outwardly and more compressed; eyes smaller; scutellum small but very distinct, triangular;

prothorax and elytra more strongly margined at the sides; prosternum less compressed in front, the process broadly rounded behind, convex throughout.

The presence of a scutellum, and the convex prosternal process will serve at once to distinguish this genus from *Isopus*.

The *Isopus convexus*, Montrouzier, will enter into this genus; the species are not unlike, in form and appearance, to some of the shining-black species of *Colymbetes*.

Episopus politus, n. sp.

Larger than *E. convexus*, Montr., moderately convex, entirely—including legs (except the coxæ, which are dark chestnut) and antennæ—of a deep shining black: head moderately punctured, slightly rugose near the eyes; prothorax minutely and sparsely punctulate, the anterior angles somewhat produced, acute, directed forwards: scutellum very small, triangular, smooth; elytra feebly seriate-punctate, obsoletely so at sides and apex; intervals very minutely and sparsely punctulate, the 7th costiform at the apex.

Long. $5\frac{1}{4}$ lin.; lat. elytr. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab.—New Caledonia. One example.

Distinct from *E. convexus* by the larger size, more prominent anterior angles of prothorax, black antennæ, and smoother intervals of elytra: in *E. convexus* the intervals—or rather the whole ground surface—are subcoriaceous.

ISOPUS.

Montrouz. Ann. France, 1860, p. 299.

The very brief and unsatisfactory exposition of this genus given by Montrouzier (which might well apply to a hundred other genera) has determined me to give a detailed description: the possession of typical examples of the genus out of the Collection Doué enables me to do this, whilst a further supply of specimens from New Caledonia has also enabled me to add several new species. The position of the genus is undoubtedly with the 1st section of the *Misolampides* of Lacordaire,* and it must be placed immediately after my genus *Episopus*, this latter having—

* Gemminger and V. Harold in their Catalogue have placed it—happazard—with the *Strongyliides*.

in common with *Chlorocamma*, *Metisopus* and *Pseudhelops*—a scutellum.

Mentum trapeziform, sides in front inflexed, middle portion prominent, tricarinate, the two lateral carinae oblique: *mandibles* bifid at apex: last joint *labial palpi* subcylindric, the apex broadly truncated; that of the *maxillaries* securiform: *head* inclined, rather deeply immersed in the prothorax, usually trapezoidal in front; the epistoma long—nearly entirely concealing the labrum—apex broadly but not deeply emarginate, the angles sometimes depressed and rounded, in which case the head appears broadly rounded in front: vertex convex; epistomal suture more or less distinct: *eyes* moderate, or rather small, emarginate in front, transverse, more prominent laterally than the sides of the antennary orbits: *antennae* rather short, joint 3 elongate, 7—10 gradually transverse, 11 large, rounded at apex: *prothorax* more or less strongly transverse, sides finely margined, ordinarily gradually, and slightly curvedly, narrowed from base to apex; apex strongly emarginate, anterior angles more or less produced, acute, usually directed forwards, base feebly sinuous, more prominent at the middle than the angles: *scutellum* nil: *elytra* usually very convex, the greatest convexity before the middle, more or less strongly narrowed behind, the apex produced and narrowly rounded; base slightly sinuate-truncate, and slightly broader than base of prothorax, to which it is closely applied: *epipleural fold* broad, more or less abruptly terminated before the apex: *prosternum* bulged out in the middle and very convex, compressed (the head consequently fits rather loosely in the cavity); the process very broad, robust, horizontal, strongly concave above, produced behind, the end broadly triangulate or rounded: *mesosternum* more or less prominent, broad, horizontal, vertical in front, and broadly and more or less angularly and deeply emarginated for the reception of the prosternal process, the base usually strongly arcuate-emarginate: *metasternum* between the coxae as long as (sometimes a little longer) the 2nd ventral segment: *intercoxal process* very wide, the apex broadly, and somewhat sinuously, rounded, or triangulate: *legs* rather short and robust, anterior coxae globular, femora thickened in the middle, compressed; tibiae a little arched, slightly thickened outwardly: 1st joint of hind tarsi as long as the two following united, the last long in all: *body* very convex, more or less briefly oval, and attenuate at hind extremity.

The *Isopus convexus*, Montrouze, having a scutellum, belongs to a distinct genus, as we have previously indicated.

Isopus Blanchardi, Montrouze, l. c. p. 299
(sec. Coll. Doué).

An example of this species obtained from the Coll. Doué agrees tolerably well with the rather queer description given by Montrouzier. The form is somewhat briefly oval, shining, head and prothorax olive-green, epistoma and vertex closely punctured, front coarsely and closely rugose-punctured: epistomal suture distinct: prothorax somewhat finely and regularly, but not closely, punctured, transverse, wider at base than at apex, sides a little rounded at the middle, curvedly contracted—most strongly at apex—at base and apex, front angles acutely produced and outwardly directed: elytra very convex, of a beautiful purplish-violet, the suture broadly greenish, feebly rounded at the sides to beyond the middle, thence narrowed to the apex, which is produced and narrowly rounded; base slightly sinuously emarginate, decidedly wider than base of prothorax; on each elytron eight faint—save at the sides—punctured striæ, the punctures small and distant at the sides and apex, intervals finely and not closely punctured, flat except the 7th, 8th and 9th, which are feebly costiform (the 7th most distinctly so) from near the apex: prosternal process broadly rounded behind: mesosternum short, but little prominent, broadly excavated nearly to the base: underside and legs shining black, with a greenish tinge; antennæ and palpi pitchy: intercoxal process moderately wide, broadly and slightly sinuously rounded at apex.

Long. $4\frac{3}{4}$ lin.; lat. elytr. 2 lin.

Hab.—New Caledonia.

Isopus robustus, n. sp.

Very briefly oval, shining, head and prothorax shining black, the former coarsely and closely rugose-punctate on the front; the latter very convex, the sides gradually narrowing in a slight curve from base to apex; apex strongly emarginate, front angles acutely produced and directed forwards, disk foveate-punctate, sides and apex very finely punctured: elytra scarcely wider at base than base of prothorax, sides more or less gradually narrowed from the middle, the apex produced and narrowly rounded,

bronzy-green with the base violet, or purplish-violet, and the suture more or less broadly dark green, punctate-striate, the striae very faint even at the sides, the punctures minute at the sides, obsolete at the apex; intervals minutely punctulate, flat, the 7th only feebly convex at the extreme apex: underside and legs shining pitchy-black, palpi and antennae dark chestnut-red: prosternal process broadly triangulate behind: mesosternum very prominent, broadly and somewhat angularly notched in front, and produced at each side: intercoxal process wide, apex very broadly triangulate.

Long. $4\frac{1}{3}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. clytr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{5}$ lin.

Hab.—New Caledonia. Three examples.

Var. Smaller. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. Disk of prothorax slightly rugulose.

Hab.—New Caledonia. Two examples.

This species is easily to be distinguished from all the others by the disk of the prothorax foveate-punctate. I have received it from Paris, and have also examples out of the Coll. Doué, as the *I. convexus*, Montrouz., but this is manifestly wrong, his description clearly gives the whole surface of a brilliant black, and as having a scutellum.

Isopus Allardi, n. sp.

Briefly oval, shining, head and prothorax dark olive green, elytra purplish-violet with slight greenish reflections, the basal half of the suture green: head above entirely finely and not closely punctured: prothorax moderately convex, feebly depressed at the middle of the base, sides gradually, and scarcely curvedly, narrowed from base to apex, apex strongly emarginate, the angles acutely produced and directed forwards; moderately punctured on the disk, the punctures near the base a little larger (but by no means foveate) and more scattered, those on the sides very minute: elytra very convex, but more gradually declivous behind than in those preceding, but little wider at base than base of prothorax, sides gradually narrowed from before the middle to the apex, which is strongly produced and very narrowly rounded; punctate-striate, the striae more distinct than in *robustus*; the 7th, 8th and 9th intervals as in *Blanchardi*: underside and legs very glossy, pitchy-black with a slight greenish tinge on the metasternum and abdomen: coxae and palpi glossy light chestnut-red, basal joints of antennae and tarsi a little darker:

prosternal process and mesosternum as in *robustus*: intercoxal process very wide, the apex distinctly broadly triangulate.

Long. 4 lin.; lat. elytr. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—New Caledonia. One example.

Distinct from *Blanchardi* by the form of prothorax, &c., and from *robustus* by the punctuation on the disk of prothorax not foveate, &c.

Isopus cyaneus, n. sp.

Somewhat briefly oval, shining, cyaneous with a slight violet tinge, the prothorax a little lighter: head and prothorax finely punctured, the epistoma and sides of the latter minutely so; epistomal suture distinctly marked and somewhat angulate at each side: prothorax relatively wider and shorter than in those preceding, sides slightly curvedly narrowed from base to apex, the anterior angles scarcely so strongly and acutely produced as in those preceding, and directed towards the lateral margins of the head, very distinctly depressed at the middle of the base: elytra of the same form as in *Allardi*, but still more gradually declivous behind, the apex scarcely so strongly produced and a little more broadly rounded, the punctuation of the striæ stronger than in those preceding, especially at the apex, where it is the strongest: intervals indistinctly punctulate, the whole of them more or less convex at the apex; the 9th is costate from near the shoulder to its junction with the 8th, which is costate from before the middle to its junction with the 7th near the apex, and the 7th is strongly costate from the middle to the extreme apex of the elytra; underside blue with a greenish tinge on the metasternum and middle of abdomen, shining; prosternal process, mesosternum, and legs, shining black; the two former, and the intercoxal process, of same form as in *Allardi*: tarsi and basal joints of antennæ pitchy brown.

Long. $4\frac{1}{3}$ lin.; lat. elytr. $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab.—New Caledonia. One example.

Easily to be separated from all the other species by the colour, the strongly punctured striæ at apex of elytra, and the outer intervals strongly compressed, costate.

Isopus caledonicus, n. sp.

Oval, a little less convex than any of the preceding: head and prothorax shining black: front slightly depressed,

somewhat closely, but not coarsely, rugose-punctate; epistoma and vertex minutely punctate: prothorax of same form as in *cyaneus*, the anterior angles a little less produced, disk somewhat sparsely punctured; the punctuation on the depressed basal portion sometimes obsolete, sides minutely and not closely punctulate: elytra blue-black, with faint violet reflections, decidedly less convex than in any preceding, the striæ nearly obsolete, the punctures distinct and well marked, except at the apex, where they are much smaller; intervals distinctly but sparsely punctulate, the 7th only distinctly convex from near the apex: underside and legs deep shining black; basal joints of the antennæ and of the tarsi dark chestnut, the palpi paler: prosternal process and mesosternum as in *cyaneus*; the intercoxal process relatively narrower, broadly triangulate at apex.

Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 lin.; lat. elytr. $1\frac{4}{5}$ to 2 lin.

Hab.—New Caledonia. Two examples.

Isopus oxygaster, Montrouzier, l. c., p. 300
(sec. Coll. Doué).

I have grave doubts as to the wisdom of leaving this species in the genus *Isopus*: the form is globulous and exceedingly convex, the head and prothorax, and the elytra behind, being strongly and almost equally declivous, with the apex of the latter a little produced; the prothorax is strongly narrowed to the apex, where it rather closely embraces the sides of the head, the front angles are produced, acute and directed forwards; the head is faintly and distantly punctured, the epistomal suture distinctly marked; the prothorax is impunctate, smooth, the base broadly rounded; the elytra are not wider at base than the base of the prothorax, impunctate, the striæ being represented by faint lines or streaks, the position of the 7th interval is indicated by a costiform elevation at the apex; the prosternum is short, compressed and subcarinate in front, the process is very wide, bi-impressed, and broadly rounded behind; the mesosternum is wide, short, broadly and angularly cleft in front nearly to the base; the metasternum is rather long, being nearly twice as long between the coxæ as the 2nd ventral segment; the intercoxal process is very wide, the apex broadly and sinuously rounded; the head, prothorax, underside, and femora, are deep shining black, the elytra are shining black with

a faint greenish tinge; the antennæ (entirely), palpi, tarsi and coxæ are ferruginous, the tibiæ darker.

Long. $3\frac{1}{3}$ lin. ; lat. elytr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—New Caledonia. One example, obtained from the Collection of Doué.

Omolipus oblongus*, n. sp.

Elongate-oval, or subcylindric; above dark green with a chalybeate tinge, moderately shining, head and prothorax a little duller and darker: epistoma finely and rather closely punctured; head and prothorax almost impunctate, smooth; prothorax very convex, the middle of the anterior border produced (almost gibbous), front angles strongly bent down and totally invisible when viewed from above, the sides strongly rounded to the base, hind angles obscure: scutellum transversely triangular, finely punctured: elytra elongate, subcylindric, subparallel, gradually narrowed from near the apex, which is narrowly rounded; very finely striated, almost obsoletely so on the disk, the striæ sharply and rather distantly impressed with narrow, oblong punctures, much smaller and finer at the apex; intervals rather broad, flat, impunctate: underside dark green with chalybeate reflections, shining; abdomen minutely punctured; legs pitchy brown, rather closely punctured; antennæ paler.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Champion Bay, W. Australia. A single example, captured by M. Duboulay.

Easily to be distinguished from all the other described species by the colour, and the subparallel elytra. From *O. cyaneus*, Pasc.—the only other species not entirely black—it is very distinct by its larger size, different colour, less metallic surface, and differently formed and sculptured elytra.

Omolipus parvus, n. sp.

Small, narrowly elongate-oval, shining black: head subvertical, finely and not closely (except on the epistoma) punctured; prothorax similar in form to the preceding species, but the middle of the anterior border is still more strongly produced, the anterior angles not quite so

* Pascoe, Journ. of Entom. i. p. 127.

strongly nor so widely depressed, the sides less strongly rounded and gradually narrowed from the middle to the hind angles, and the base is broadly rounded or lobated: scutellum triangular, pointed behind: elytra rather narrowly ovate, with rows of rather large, oblong, strongly impressed punctures; underside black, moderately shining; abdomen finely and rather closely punctured; legs glossy black; antennæ and tarsi dark chestnut-brown.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Swan River, W. Australia. Two examples.

Judging from description, this species will be very near to *O. gnesioides*, Pasc.; but there appear to be sufficient differences—joined to the widely different locality—to constitute it a good species.